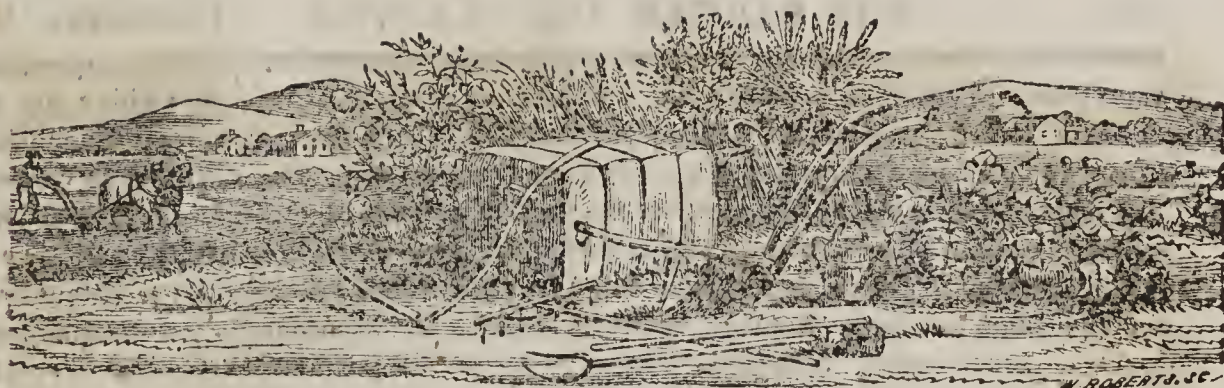


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FARMER AND PLANTER.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY,

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GOV. SEABROOK'S ESSAY.

MEANS OF IMPROVING THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

(Continued from our last.)

DIVERSIFYING THE INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Another means of agricultural improvement consists in diversifying the industrial pursuits of the people.

The first question which this interesting subject presents, relates to private surplus income. In what ways is it annually disposed of? Partly, it is true, in enlarging the sphere of business in which the citizen is engaged, but perhaps more generally in other modes, if advantageous to individuals of no essential practical benefit to the public. Without reference to other occupations, the agriculturists of South Carolina have become bond-holders and stock-owners, in despite of the kindest and unceasing protestations of nature. The mental tranquillity and independence of the countryman have been exchanged for the restless anxiety of the city inmate, and subjection to irresponsible power.

The uncertain and wavering councils of

experience, by which alone they are led, have for many years induced a large portion of the planting community to abandon, in a measure, their calling, and to aid the moneyed class in their schemes of adventure and speculation. Hence, Banks have multiplied beyond the requirements of society, and the high rates of interest on money lent, continues to exercise its malign influence. As long as the profits of the husbandman, whether from the want of markets for his products—the supply exceeding the demand—ignorance of his business, or sloth in its discharge, or any other cause, fall materially below other investments of capital, he very naturally turns to those means of revenue, which, requiring no physical or mental labor, produce an income ample, and in general, certain. From this cause have arisen pernicious results, of the extent of which, but few have formed an accurate judgment. To be aroused to a just sense of his dangerous position, the Agriculturist must have the evidence of his own senses; he must see and feel that to attain the goal, which every human being should zealously struggle to reach, the unceasing exercise of his power is imperatively demanded.—Whenever satisfied that he can quickly sell whatever he is enabled to grow, at remunerating prices, and that a higher exercise of his energies will be proportionally rewarded, then, it may be expected, that the fruits of his industry will be wisely and economically appropriated—his loans recalled—his bank stocks returned to their proper owners, and he once more resume the station which Providence so manifestly designed that he should occupy. The capital of the State, so far as it affects agricultural advancement, is practically unavailable. Open the door which incorporated moneyed institutions, the want of legislation and minor causes have unitedly so long closed, and capital, at least that portion of it which belongs to the rural population,

will at once obey the laws which art as well as nature, not unfrequently establishes in every society. The effect of so radical a change would be to enlarge the boundary of the farmer's legitimate work; to give a new and wholesome direction to agricultural capital; and to encourage and sustain those pursuits without whose active aid his vocation would be utterly unable to fulfill its high destiny. The prosperity of agriculture is indissolubly connected with that of commerce and the arts. How, then, may the wealth and success of *this* State be the best promoted? By the culture of a single product of the soil? No. Exclusive devotion to strictly agricultural duties? Far from it. To the merchant—the manufacturer—the mechanic, we must extend the right hand of fellowship. Each is dependant on the others, and to be able fully to appreciate the onward progress of one another, is to be certain that all the elements of society are working together harmoniously and beneficially. Why is Charleston being deprived of her share of foreign commerce? Why have the mechanic arts been expelled in the State? Ask the cultivators of the soil, comprising nine-tenths of the inhabitants of South Carolina. Maddened for a quarter of a century by the golden harvests which a delicate shrub had spread before them, they have become men of one idea, and seemingly forever incapable to comprehend the plainest principles of domestic and political economy. Still enveloped in the dark cloud of delusion, they practically persevere in the belief, that in cotton and their unaided powers, temporal bliss alone consists.

*The foreign commerce of Charleston is obviously declining. The North by the aid of steam, can supply the South with European goods, in one-third the time that it takes the latter to cross the Atlantic. To prevent our metropolis from becoming a mere colonial port, of Massachusetts and New York, a line of steamers to England and France, it will be absolutely necessary to establish.

If our metropolis were the *entrepot* of various products, a vessel reaching her port in ballast would be unknown. As a general truth, agriculture advances in proportion to the extension of other branches of industry. As the demand for the products of the soil increases, every means to supply and profit by it are promptly resorted to. Its effects in skill industry and enterprise are immediate and powerful. The enlargement, therefore, of our foreign commerce and domestic trade, depending as it primarily does, on the successful tillage of the diversified fruits of the earth, is to the agriculturists of South Carolina a matter of immeasurable importance. The necessity and policy of manufacturing the raw materials of the State are at length perhaps universally conceded.* The mills now in operation, and in the progress of erection, afford the most satisfactory evidence, that dependence on the North for certain indispensable articles of clothing, is slowly but steadily diminishing. The value of one division of labor, however, still remains unappreciated. The mechanic art, from the limited range it has so long occupied with us, would seem to have been designedly neglected. Perhaps in no quarter of the Union have the elements been subjected so little to the control of man. Manual labor continues largely to occupy the place of Machinery. This is the true reason why the northern mechanic can undersell the southern workman in his own market. The latter relies mainly on physical human energy; the former on fire and running streams. The one, though in every section of the country most prodigally supplied with wood and water, meas-

urably neglects to seek the aid of either; the other, stunted in these natural gifts, secure both in utter disregard of expense.

Another difference between them remains to be noticed. The Northern mechanic, like all of his fellow laborers of that region whenever he may reasonably calculate on future recompense, willingly submits to present loss; his actions are guided rather by circumstances undeveloped, than those passing before him. The Southerner on the other hand is unwilling to move, unless positively assured of speedy and ample remuneration; he incurs no expense until the interest on his outlay enables him to do it without a risk. If possessed of sufficient skill, which no one doubts, and capital alone be wanting to enable the Southern mechanic to occupy the vantage-ground, let our moneyed men provide it. He who would supply from his domestic workshop the implements indispensable to the wants of the husbandman, and generally such articles as the necessities and comforts of society require, would be a benefactor to the Commonwealth. Why not create societies in this State, to diminish manual labor in reference to the more important avocations of the citizen, where every element of success lies before us? Associations not only for moral and mental advancement, but for the purpose of uniting skill and capital to augment and extend the business of each, have long been demanded by the merchant, the manufacturer and the mechanic. Their existence in South Carolina would furnish conclusive evidence, that every department of industry had consulted its true interests, and would receive its legitimate reward.

*There are 15 cotton mills now at work, which vary in the number of their spindles and looms—the former from 264 to 600; the latter from 10 to 400. The number of iron mills is three, of which two manufacture iron, nails and castings, and one, iron and castings. A woollen factory is unknown. Why?

BUSHELS.—The imperial (English) bushel contains 2,218,192 cubic inches.

The Winchester (American) bushel contains 2,150,42 cubic inches.

An English Quarter of Wheat is eight imperial bushels of 70 pound each, equal to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ American bushels of 60 pounds each.

Treatment of Cholera.

At a time when a most troublesome and in many instances fatal disease of the bowels is prevailing throughout our whole country, and in some parts in which our paper circulates, even the cholera is making its appearance, we think it proper to give to our readers such remedies as we may find in the columns of our exchanges; especially such as have proven successful in many cases. The following is taken from the *Country Gentleman*:—ED. F. & P.

We think the following statement by Rev. Mr. Hamlin, one of the missionaries of the American Board, at Constantinople, will be read with interest at this time, and is worthy of being placed on record for future reference:

It should always be kept in mind that the first form of the disease is almost invariably a common diarrhea. In some instances this may exist for one or two days; in others it may exist for only one or two hours before the peculiar character of the disease is developed. It is just during this stage of the disease that remedies may be used with almost certain success. It is this fact that makes it important, that every family and every individual should have remedies at hand, and should use them without waiting for a physician. Many a life has been sacrificed by doing nothing till the physician arrives; and when he comes he finds the patient beyond the reach of his skill.

The first thing to be done is to stop the incipient diarrhea. There is usually a strange indisposition to attend to this. The person attacked often feels no pain; keeps about his usual employment; feels as though he should certainly be well as soon as he finishes his work, and can rest a little and, as the disease progresses, this singular deception seems to progress with it; until suddenly cramps, vomiting and rapid pulse a sense of burning internal heat, and great thirst announces the onset of the disease. Even in this stage, there is comparatively little danger, if remedies be used before the collapse or cold state commences. I have been called to a large number of such cases; and, without any medical knowledge or experience, more than many heads of families have acquired in the care of their own

children, I have never failed in a single instance of effecting a speedy cure.

The medicine I have generally used has been the following:—Two oz of Tincture of Ginger; one oz of Tincture of Capsicum, (Red Pepper); one oz of Laudanum.

Of this mixture, I give an adult two teaspoonsful, in about half a tea cup of water. If the patient has vomiting, I apply as soon as possible a strong mustard draught, of pure mustard, flour and vinegar, to the pit of the stomach, and prepare two doses of the medicine as above. The first being given is thrown off and as soon as the stomach is thus emptied the second dose is taken immediately, and it will usually remain for some time. Bleeding from the arm is the next thing, and no time is to be lost in taking from eight to ten ounces of blood. When the pulse is high, the system in a feverish state, I have always bled fearlessly, without waiting for medical advice, and always with a good effect. The mustard draft should be removed or drawn aside when it becomes very painful.

The medicine should be repeated as often as the discharge from the bowels recur; and if there is any tendency to coldness in the feet, mustard draughts should be immediately applied, and bottles of hot water placed near.

There is another thing of great importance to be attended to. If the person attacked has recently eaten heartily, or of injurious food, the stomach should be immediately relieved. In one alarming and violent case in which the state of collapse seemed just to have commenced, and to be almost simultaneous with the attack. I found the person had overloaded his stomach, and with cucumbers. I immediately mixed a tumbler of mustard and warm water, a large spoonful of strong English mustard to a tumbler of water; and as soon as the patient drank it off, he threw up a large quantity of crude cucumber. After this, the above remedies were successfully used.

I have met with three cases in which it was impossible to stop the diarrhea by any of the anti-cholera mixtures here used.—An injection of starch with a teaspoonful of laudanum was, however, sufficient to check it at once, and after being repeated two or three times, as the diarrhea commenced again, diminishing however, the quantity of laudanum each time, the diarrhea ceased altogether. In case of fainting, or

tendency to faint, a little camphorated water is an excellent preventive.

The cramps are relieved by rubbing the parts affected by strong liniments. A mixture of volatile liniment and opodeldoc, used plentifully and well rubbed in, will be found useful. There are other liniments the composition of which I do not know, which still were efficacious.

In the case of simple diarrhea, the treatment is very easy. At its very commencement two teaspoonfuls of the above mixture will often be found sufficient. I have used it in no less than fifty cases with perfect success, the diet being in the meantime nothing but rice water, or gruel made of rice flour well cooked; the drink, Gum Arabic and water. Another mixture I have often used, and found it perhaps equally efficacious to check the diarrhea, although it does not so readily relieve colic pains. It is equal parts, by measure, of Laudanum, Tincture of Rhubarb, and of Camphor, (dissolved in Alcohol).^{*} From 20 to 25 drops on sugar, is a dose for an adult, repeated as often as the diarrhea recurs, or once ever four hours, until the natural condition of the bowels is restored.

This is an excellent prescription for all common diarrheas. I have repeatedly given it to persons who have used it among their children and servants, and prize it as of great value. I believe it is a common family prescription among you, and if intelligently used in every family, at the first signal of derangement in the system would of itself be sufficient to check the progress of the cholera at once.

In my experience with cholera I have met with six cases advanced into the stage of collapse before anything was done. The pulse was imperceptible, the limbs cold, the face and hands of a bluish hue, the blood settled under the nails, the eyes sunken, the countenance extremely anxious and a mortal restlessness through the whole system. Three of these recovered and three died. I administered the medicine

^{*}A lady of Anderson recently informed us that this remedy had, in several instances that had come within her knowledge, proved successful, in relieving attacks of the prevailing bowel complaints of our own and adjoining districts. It was given to adults in doses of a desert table-spoonful, and repeated at intervals of one or two hours, we think.—ED. F. AND P.

first mentioned in large quantities, applied the strongest mustard draughts that could be made to the stomach, thighs, calves of the legs, arms and wrists; rubbed the feet in hot mustard and vinegar, and surrounded the patient in bottles of hot water, till salt could be thoroughly heated. Stockings filled with the heated coarse salt, were then laid along both sides of the legs and the body kept well covered. Water a little acidulated with nitric acid, say thirty drops to a quart of water, was given for drink and the diarrhea was checked by an injection of starch and laudanum. Fifteen leeches were applied to the pit of the stomach. In three cases this mode of treatment succeeded against all expectation. The heat was gradually restored, the pulse returned, and the person was soon out of danger. But skillful medical aid is needed in all such cases, to guard against and forestall the typhoid fever, with which a great many are carried off surviving the state of collapse.

GUANO.—An unusual quantity of guano has been made use of this year by our farmers, and the promise at present is that they will all be abundantly repaid for the expenditure. The season thus far has been a very rainy one, peculiarly suited to displaying fully the merits of this powerful manure. Without an exception that we are cognizant of, our people are delighted with its use.—Every field in which it has been tested during the present season, looks decidedly rich and cheering. We have observed some fields where the guano gave out when half way done, and really the contrast between the guanoed and unguanoed productions of mother earth is singularly ludicrous. As the former is to the latter, so is a giant to a pigmy. We learn that the application has been equally successful whether with corn, cotton, wheat, oats or garden vegetables.—Some entertain doubts in regard to its adaptedness to a dry, hot season. We think there is good ground for such doubts. But with the present prospects around us on every side, resulting directly from this great stimulant, we have no fault to find. We humbly trust to see “the powers that be” making some arrangement to afford this great article to the American people on easier and cheaper terms. This will do us more good than the Nebraska legislation or Pacific Railroads.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Preservation of Health--Agricultural Apprentices, etc.

We are just in from the field, having finished the cultivation of the growing crop, and as is our custom, we have commenced cleaning up all around, inside and out, lime-ing negro houses, penning up everything in the form of rubbish that accumulates around the homestead.

These are necessary duties in this ardent climate, where malarial influences prevail more or less, from the mountain valley to the rice swamps. We can do much towards the healthy condition of our people. Self-interest and humanity prompt to this. The manure heaps will pay for the labor, and the preservation of health is the nett profit on the outlay.

After this notice of what we are doing, we will notice, perhaps, at some length, the notions of Dr. Daniel Lee, on agricultural laborers, apprentices, &c. We know nothing of the writer, nor shall we trouble ourself to examine his "Northern" or "Southern" principles; all this is mere matter of moonshine, a sort of talismanic words, gotten up for deception, by political knavery, as an American principle. We hope that no such ruinous and absurd notions will ever be entertained by the Southern people of these United States. Whatever may be the "growing policy of England," it is the policy of this country to watch with untiring care, to keep out of our councils all such delusions as the one under consideration. We can admit the "power, wealth and influence of England," and that all these are irrevocably committed to this new system of labor. This alone should make us distrustful. Whenever this meddling of England has been submitted to, we ask, what has resulted but disaster, ruin, and all manner of confusion? Anglican policy should have no rule in this country. Our system of Government is different in

all its machinery from any other in the world. Our growing interests are every day rendered of more consequence, and England, which is the most interested in this, looks with jealous eye on this onward movement. Anglican law we admire, but with Anglican policies we wish to have nothing to do. The English are Saxon to the core, and the Saxon is selfish. The results of English policy in her West India Colonies should be very suggestive to the slaveholding States of this Confederacy. Already we see too much sympathy with English mock philanthropy, in the non-slaveholding States. What we want of the South, is, to be let alone. Our system of slavery is "*sui generis*;" it works well for the two far apart races, and will regulate itself in conformity with laws of nature. Wherever the white man can colonize, in the true sense of the word, any portion of this continent, dark-raced slavery will die out, as there is a race antipathy that will ever prevent the Saxon and the dark-raced man from occupying the same country on terms of equality.

In the outset, we would enquire, where is the necessity for this intervention? Or, as our writer has it, "the growing policy of bringing agricultural laborers from Africa, China, and other Asiatic nations?" We can see none. And the people of the South should beware of all new-fangled tamperings with their interests. This English incubation of Coolies and other kind of agricultural apprentices, is of a piece with every other contrivance to work our downfall. They understand our selfishness and money-loving propensities, and this is one of their dollar-gilded traps which cover their covert intentions. English sympathy for the dark-raced man, apart from selfishness, is a deception. They have never felt it. Look on the map of the world for the truth of this assertion.

We should say there is no wisdom, but

the extreme of folly, in the proposition. It an assumptive, baseless proposition, manufactured by knaves to cheat fools. Look it boldly in the face and pass judgment. It stands thus: The planters of the South are advised to "import Coolies, or Africans, under reasonable contracts, to serve for a term of years as apprentices, or hirelings, and then be conveyed back to the land of their nativity." The whole affair is a ludicrous farce. The after-piece to be played is what grave men should look at. This substitution of a weak-raced laborer for the strong, good-tempered Negro, is a physiological absurdity. These Coolies are of a race that have had their day, and if nothing more, it would be cruel to place them side by side with the central African true black Negro. As laborers on the plantations of the grasping, money-loying Saxon, they could not hold their ground, but would dwindle into a shadowless thing. The very idea is revolting to the decencies and claimed order of humanities in civilized existence. The fate of the Mongolian Chinaman in the Guano diggings of Peru should be an instructive lesson. The whole thing is an imposture, a hypocritically masked melo-drama, with its prospective tragic episodes, whose theatre is the Southern States. Our enemies are skillful and able impostors, who spout moral philosophy, virtue and Christianity with wonderful facility to their neighbors, but practically repudiate these virtues in their treatment of their own race at home.

The slaveholding States should guard with jealous care every advance of their enemies; every new proposition should be scrutinized and examined in all its bearings, and none needs more care than this under consideration. Selfishness is appealed to, where we are told it is a "foreign source of productive industry," and a "check on the extravagant prices of Negro laborers," and as a bar "to Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky

and Missouri in becoming assimilated to the non-slaveholding Northern States."

The problem is yet unsolved as to how far South the white man can labor, live and be self-supporting. When that is worked out it will be the limit of this assimilation, for man is not a cosmopolite, in the true sense, as a cololist. There are climatic barriers which it is death to cross. Malarial influences act differently on different organizations. Of all the races of man, the Negro is the best qualified by nature to brave these influences. Look at him, under a burning sun in midsummer, in the rice field; he feels no inconvenience, for the heated ray is in relation with his skin and its functions. We doubt if the Cooly would be equal to the task. We know the white man would not.

We feel no alarm at what Dr. Lee calls "inducements, tending to a new order of things in all the border States," for it is natural tendencies originating in the nature of things, and will go on, defiant of all contrivances, of Cooly laborers, &c.

We have nothing to guide us in the comparison of the price of the kind of labor recommended and Negro slave labor, but we think the vantage would be on the side of the Negro. There are many difficulties in the way of this Cooly proposition that appear to us to present insurmountable barriers. We have already two far-apart races of man in these States, (the white master and the black slave.) The Asiatic is also apart from both these, and to introduce them among us, a degree of amalgamation must of necessity follow, the evils of which are too visible in adjacent countries to deserve our imitation. Amalgamation of races and forced civilization upon any race are violations of nature that work badly. For an instructive lesson let us look at the central group of American Indians. They were invaded and burst in upon by the Celtiberian and Lusitanian; their idols, temples,

obelisks and pyramids were torn down and trampled under foot by their invaders, and a kind of civilization (differing from their own) forced upon them. And what has resulted? Look at modern Mexico for the answer. One form of the Christian religion was forcibly engrafted on aboriginal idolatry, resulting in a painted doll, tinsel and sky-rocked sort of religion. Take away from it the trumpery of torches, fireworks, noise and show, and it stands out a heartless, soulless skeleton, among a people that are in reality of no race.

To bring among us another dark race would result in confusion, for reasons that every man can clearly comprehend. Besides the disaffection that would be engendered among the present Negro slaves, the instincts and feelings of the two races are as far apart as their physical appearance. They would require a different system of management. And as to bringing Chinese here as laborers to instruct them in economy and agriculture, the proposition is, to say the least of it, a little funny. A very poor Chinaman, we rather think, would make a pretty good professor of domestic economy, even in South Carolina. The cultivation of the soil and the keeping up the productive capacity of the land is far better understood and practiced by the Celestials than in our land of so much boasted agricultural skill. We might profit by importing a few of them to act in the capacity of agricultural teachers; but not as laborers. The civilization forced upon the Negro slave can only be kept up while the relation continues. His nature is in no way changed. Turn him loose in the wilds of his native country, or any where beyond the influences of the superior race, and soon every vestige of this forced or artificial condition would be obliterated.

Admitting the force of our author, where he says, "The plow, the hoe and the whip are the best known means of taming and

civilizing wild men," we think these teachings would lose their effect, when turned loose, to act from the impulses of their own internal feelings; for the Christian religion, with all its potency, changes not the instincts and feelings of any race of men. This being a fact, we have no faith in human teachings, with whip annexed. The utter impracticability of our author's views crowd upon us as we write. We could scarcely resist laughing right out at the story of the missionary and the little naked black rascals running after him, anxious for a broil of the white man's flesh. It reminded us of a story we read not long ago of a woman longing for a roast from her husband's shoulder; and to carry out the thing, she killed him, and had a fore quarter of the poor fellow nicely cooked, upon which she feasted to her satisfaction. To teach these central Africans better manners than to eat up missionaries is one great reason why we should import them here and whip it out of them, and then send them home, with their missionary-eating taste obliterated. It would be an expensive operation; and could be much better attended to by the *pious philanthropists* of England than by cotton and sugar planters of the slaveholding States of America.

We agree with Dr. Lee when he says, "harshness and cruelty to servants, black, white or yellow, are as unnecessary and unprofitable as they are brutal and unchristian-like;" and that it is an imperious duty devolving on every man to follow an opposite course. Humanities should be the ruling conduct of man to his fellow-man of all races and conditions of life.

But we say it is beyond the genius of the most improved race of man to engraft his civilization on a race differently organized from himself; and if the "hundreds of millions are to depend on the experienced slaveholder to kindle within them new life, new labors, new hopes, new studies and

new wisdom." We fear another round of indefinite ages will be numbered in the calendar of time before this will be chronicled as an achievement of the "experienced slaveholders of the country." The whole scheme is as impracticable as it is impolitic. As an illustration we will look at England, with all her boasted intellectuality, Christianity, arts, sciences, and improved systems of agriculture, and mark the condition of her stolid starving millions, men of the same race, worked to the full measure of their bone and muscle and sinew, with every hope crushed by the intelligence and science and *philanthropy* of their masters. We blame nobody for this; we have drawn the picture to show that improvement in all the arts and sciences, and the health cultivating influences of agriculture, have still a vast amount of labor before them to do away a vast, and we may say an accumulating amount of suffering and deprivation in this boasted land of progress and philanthropy.

We have good reasons, then, to distrust any scheme coming from a people so overburthened with work for the philanthropist at home, to better the condition of any portion of the human family, civilized or savage; and under this feeling we cast from us this "child of British emancipation." It smells of dead men's bones, and should be sent back to its parent, outlawed by every Southern man cognizant of his own interest.

At the North we are told that it is an "exceedingly profitable business to bring laborers from Europe." With this we have nothing to do. If the North would let us and our laborers alone, we can manage for ourselves, and are ever willing to let them do the same for themselves. European laborers in the cotton, rice and sugar plantations, we have no use for. They could not labor on them and live. Their physical constitution forbids it. We have laborers enough of the right sort, which increase un-

der our system of management fast enough to occupy all the country suited to our productions, and all we ask of the North is to let us alone, and let us work out our own destiny, free from their mock philanthropy and all other meddling schemes with our business. We want no Coolies, no Chinamen. We have improved the African to the amount of all our wants as laborers. With the Negro as a laborer we are satisfied, and if let alone we can keep him in good condition of body, and certainly the happiest, don't-care laborer in the world.

We agree with Dr. Lee, "That the unity of nature comprehends an infinite diversity." But the diversity is fixed to certain and fixed specializations of form, running through the whole range of animal and floral being; in a word, through the whole cosmical arrangement.

With Central American sugar and coffee plantations we have nothing to do. It is true, this country is brought nearer to us as to time; so is China and Russia. We are satisfied that every foot of tropical America (except where altitude gives a temperate climate) if ever successfully cultivated in any of the great staples of the South, such as cotton, sugar, coffee, &c., it must be done by dark-raced laborers; none other are equal to the task, for there are most certainly climatic barriers that the white man as a laborer cannot cross. Nature is stronger than the protocols of tyrants, or the conventionalities of abolitionists.

The cultivation of the tea plant in this country has just as much interest to us as a manufactory of German toys. The Celestials are welcome to it for the present. Labor is too valuable yet, and our laborers are too fond of meat and bread.

We agree with the Doctor when he says, "Neither the English, the Peruvian, the Spanish nor the Californians have treated them as laboring people ought to be treated." But we ask when and where has the

white man ever treated the dark man as a brother, an equal? Nowhere is the answer of remote and present history.

We think it very doubtful if the Chinese would ever work successfully in the iron and coal mines. They are a slow motioned race. Their character has been summed up by one who has studied them well. He says: "The Chinaman is domestic and trading; his taste for pagodas and lanterns is characteristic; his notions of beauty of form peculiar; in all things peculiar; in architecture, literature, fine arts (?) peculiar; and having carried out his destiny, attained the maximum of his civilization, and being unequal to the full adoption of any other, he progresses not, standing on the verge of that ——— destruction that awaits him, when Saxon and Sarmatian will contend with each other for the plunder of Mangas-aki and Pekin, with high hopes, no doubt, of supplanting the Asiatic race, or at least converting China and Japan into another Hindostan."

The reader will pardon us for our many digressions. Our apology is that all these things are relevant to the subject under consideration; for it is one of deep interest to the people of these Southern States, and we agree with the Doctor where he says, "Every man, woman and child is interested in it," and we think this interest should be actively exerted to bluff off every attempt of our enemies, or our meddling friends, to introduce into our midst any such disorganizing and destructive principles as proposed in this Cooly, Chinese and African Apprenticeship System. It is a masked battery, that would explode destructively in its using. It is the Greek again, the "Wooden Horse." Then we say, beware of all these schemes of British, or Northern, or Southern, or any other people, that proposes to meddle with us in any way where slavery is the base, for on this we stand alone. The anti-slavery illu-

sion is wide-spread. Tyrants everywhere point to it, to divert their own under-foot millions from the broad frauds they practice on them. We must determine to be let alone, if we would maintain our ground. With this determination firmly and promptly carried out, there is safety. Admit the "Wooden Horse," and we are ruined.

We hope some abler pen will take up this matter, and expose its fallacies to the gaze of "every man, woman and child" of the South.

ABBEVILLE.

Chinquapien Ridge, Aug. 7, 1854.

OKRA FOR COFFEE.—A friend of ours has sent us a sample of Okra parched and ground ready for use. He has invited our attention to it as a substitute for coffee, and gives it as his opinion, that it may be made to supersede all importations. This would prove to be a vast saving to the country, and a great boon to those who find it to be a heavy tax to indulge in this delightful beverage, as the plant is easily raised, and matures finely in our climate. Its properties have not yet been tested by chemical analysis, but this may be easily done, and indeed our correspondent is proposing to have it done soon. If no objection should be presented by this examination, we see no reason why it should not be used, as we find it to be well flavored and pleasant to the taste.

The idea is not entirely new, as we have before heard of its use, but we shall be glad to hear that its claims have been more thoroughly tended.—*Soil of the South.*

NITRATE OF SODA.—Mr Stephenson of Edinburgh applied one cwt. of Nitrate of Soda, and two cwt. of common salt per acre, to a wheat crop, and increased the yield nine bushels per acre. Well, we do not doubt that—never have doubted, it—have often proved to farmers that an expenditure of \$5 an acre upon poor exhausted soil would add ten bushels of wheat to the crop, and \$10 worth of after crops; and yet not one in a hundred of them will make the expenditure. The fact is, that farmers are the most wilfully opposed to doing anything for their own profit, different from what their fathers did, of any people on earth.

[From the Camden Journal.]

Dogs, Sheep, etc.

Having noticed a desire by some of the worthy and intelligent citizens of Kershaw District to raise their own meat, the indispensable hog—also to reduce the necessity of purchasing their woollen clothes, by rearing the sheep—a noble, aye, liberal animal—contributing to the necessities of man, not only by protecting his back from the wintry blasts, but appeasing his hungry appetite, must plead an apology for the present article.

It is a well known fact, certainly, by all farmers who make any pretensions to the raising of their own meat, including hogs and sheep—that there is an impediment, so gigantic in its operations, so resistless through its very secrecy, as to prove insurmountable, even by the closest vigilance.—In order that we may be fully understood by the practical farmers—the good citizens aye, legislators too, of South Carolina—we will present the following propositions, viz: 1st. Dogs in the possession of negro slaves are detrimental to the successful rearing of hogs, sheep, aye, and poultry too. 2d. The owner of the dog is tempted, through its facilities, to become more dishonest, and consequently a less profitable servant. 3d. Negroes owning dogs, not only frequently destroy their master's stock, but that of their master's neighbors, thereby causing cold feelings, angry disputes, and not very seldom vexatious law suits between neighbors, who, were it not for negro dogs, might live socially, in peace and harmony. 4th, and lastly—our Patrol system will ever be inefficient, as long as negroes be permitted to own dogs.

Verily, no intelligent, observant farmer, or if you please, planter, conversant with the social habits of negroes, could, for a moment, doubt the correctness of the above propositions. In fact it would be a sore puzzle to prove the negative of either. Were it customary or profitable to record in a public journal each isolated case of damage to stock, perpetrated by negro dogs, an overwhelming bundle of evidences would sustain each of the above propositions.—But the question may be asked; how will the negro's dog be useful to him in appropriating to himself the contents of the poultry roost? In what manner will the dog render inefficient the patrol system? Rea-

der, have you ever owned or lived upon a plantation, worked by negro slaves, on which hogs, sheep and poultry were raised? Have you ever done patrol duty on a negro plantation? If you have, then to you, reader, we appeal, to prove by you that the following *modus operandi* is resorted to (and perhaps invented by negro sagacity): The negro inclined to change ownership of property, whether of the chicken roost, the meat house, the corn crib, the potatoe or melon patch, or any other, to him desiderated species of property, will take along with him his faithful dog, which will keep guard whilst the negro is modifying the the law of South Carolina by substituting the, to him, more congenial law of Africa. In the meantime, should he be seen or heard by the dogs on the plantation from which he is filching, or by the master or his faithful servants, or peradventure some rare patrol, his faithful Argus gives him the hint—holds a parley with the enemy, intercepts his pursuit, until his master filcher, is beyond apprehension.

Such instances, Mr. Editor, are so prevalent that it would puzzle you to point out, among the observant farmers of South Carolina, any individual, personally superintending his farm who could not verify the above assertions. Admitting then, the incontrovertibility of the foregoing facts have we not the right, yea, is it not incumbent upon the farmers of South Carolina to procure, through their Legislature, a law prohibiting negroes from owning dogs?—Would it not be better, yea, more economical to give our negroes a calf or a pig to raise? Would we not by so doing, encourage them to do something more beneficial for themselves, instead of permitting them to be armed with instruments tempting them to destroy our own and neighbor's stock, thereby involving themselves in difficulties, frequently productive of angry disputes and sometimes vexatious law suits between neighbors? Verily we think we hear one universal, affirmative response, to the above questions, by the farmers of South Carolina.

But just here, where we all may be of the same opinion, two questions present themselves, viz: What will be the most effectual plan to inform the members of the Legislature that we desire a prohibitory dog law? Would the citizens of South Carolina relish a tax upon all dogs kept on their

premises, except a certain number—say two dogs for each family, except where any gentleman has more than one plantation, then for each plantation two dogs—with the proviso that an overseer or some white man shall reside and have under his charge the said dogs?

Not being competent to answer the two last questions, we propose, as a suggestive reply, 1st. Let each voter for members of the Legislature, before casting his ticket in the box, write on said ticket "Dog Law," or some such sign; and should a majority of the tickets, on being counted, contain this sign, why then we have the will of the voters expressed, which must be obeyed by the Legislature.

As to the second question, it is presumable that sportsmen may wish to enjoy their pack of hounds untaxed—if so, let it be permitted, with the proviso, that they pay a fine of 15 or \$20 for every sheep killed by their hounds.

We might discuss this question to a much greater length, but we fear that we have already exceeded the limits allowed in the Journal; we therefore conclude by hoping, some more able pen will take it up, and that the farmers will agitate it until their will is obtained.

JACK BROWN.

White Oak, July 29, 1854.

Your Paper did not Come, Sir.

We recommend a careful perusal* of the following plain statement, both to postmasters and subscribers, from a paper called "The Advance," published at Hernando, Miss:

The uncertain arrival, or uncertain delivery of papers at country post offices is often the ground of complaint against publishers and editors. Many of the offices are poorly supplied with conveniences for taking care of papers, no matter with what certainty they arrive. The papers are jumbled into a few little pigeon holes, or piled upon a desk, box or barrel, to await the call of subscribers, in the midst of boots, hats, bridles horse collars, and other coarse wares,

*And so do we, for we are greatly annoyed with similar complaints. To many of our subscribers we send *two* instead of one paper. If a subscriber allows another person to take his paper from the office he rarely gets it himself.—Ed.

which may be called for during the day by customers. Country postmasters, in most cases, being engaged in some mercantile business, many newspapers find their way into some obscure corner, where they are hid for a time from human eyes, as completely as it buried in a mountain cave. In comes the man for his paper, and, as it cannot be found, of course it did not come.—The indignant subscriber in consequence abuses the rascally editor, and perhaps calls for pen, ink and paper, to write a letter of complaint about not sending his paper punctually, when, if the said paper were endowed with speech, it would cry out, "Here I am, squeezed to death behind this box or under this barrel." We have seen just such things at many country postoffices, elsewhere, as well as in this country. These remarks have no reference to any particular office, but are meant for all where they will apply.—*Scientific American*.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Selling Cotton and Buying Corn.

Messrs, Editors: "Novice" would "rather sell 1,000 bushels of corn than a hundred bales of Cotton." No accounting for tastes. Corn at \$1 would be \$1000, and cotton at \$10 per bale nett would be \$1000. He meant, perhaps, he would rather sell 1000 bushels of corn than buy 100, and so would the most of us. As to ourself, we would hail that day with pleasure, when it was known we could find no purchaser for corn, as we live remote from any town; thus would we be sure that our neighbors would not have to buy. The policy is woefully ruinous, as now practiced all through the so-called planting States—relying on corn entire. One acre of clover will feed more hogs from January to October than will three acres of corn. A few years since the demand for corn enhanced the value to 75 cents, when we were feeding three bushels per day to a lot of sows and pigs; having a chance to sell, we gave five acres of clover to said hogs middle of March, where they remained in choice condition until October, and then turned into corn field—

not a peck of corn used. Admit no need to increase amount of food, and that same food could have kept the stock in like condition, then did said five acres nett equal to at least 200 bushels of corn, but as above fed, 540 bushels; and I hold the hogs were better by 100 bushels more. But take horses not fed to death on corn; we have known a horse raised until six years old on grass, then taken up broken and used until twenty-five, and turned back to his luxuriant pasture, where we saw him two years after, as saucy as a colt. Less corn can and ought to be planted, with more grass and small grain. At this writing we wind up our plowing for the season—mules in good condition and turned to pasture—no more corn except to give to teams until winter, when we shall have to use corn for want of winter grass, yet we hope our musquite and clover will help us out, intending to have some forty to sixty acres. Carolina planters ought to rely on something other than corn and cotton.

Yours, with respect,

M.

Hinds, Mississippi.

Grape Culture.

The following article taken from the *Charleston Mercury*, "Is the first," say the Editors, "of a series of papers, on a subject which the writer is so well qualified, both by study and experience, to elucidate. We understand Dr. TOSNO has purchased a place in Abbeville District, from whence we hope to hear more of the Grape Culture South:

There is in every human creature a desire to be regarded by his fellow-men with consideration and respect for what he undertakes, and to wish even to create in their bosom sympathies in harmony with his own feelings amounting to emotions of admiration. This is human nature, in whom the love of approbation, in a civilized state, is strongly developed. This, in some, may be called ambition, whether the object be the gaining of a battle, the raising of a

new plant or animal, or the educating of a silkworm in a nicer and superior manner. I freely confess that such a motive impels me to this new undertaking of the culture of the grape vine.

I wish and I hope to find abundant sympathies in my fellow-citizens, if not admiration, for my perseverance and unremitting efforts to benefit the State vastly more than myself. It is in this view also that I intend, from time to time, as leisure will permit, to communicate general practical views and doctrines on the culture of the vine, that, in my opinion, may prove of utility to the Southern people for whom I solely write.

America is thrice happy and prosperous. I shall not stop here to point out the various causes and sources whence her prosperity springs. It is enough to allude to her onward march to political, commercial, financial, agricultural and intellectual power and distinction. The stormy passions inseparable from human nature, may cast a temporary shadow on our domestic harmony and union; but it is to be hoped that even these fleeting casualties will only prove the wisdom of the architects of this noble political structure—the Republic of the United States.

This prosperity of every kind invites to new and greater action. This prosperity makes me hope that the period has at last arrived when the Southern planters will seriously turn their attention to new branches of industry; for individual prosperity and success in any department of Agriculture especially, is, most assuredly at the same time, a source of national wealth.

France may justly claim to be among the finest and most favored States of Europe still, much of her soil is quite barren, and it is generally in such unproductive districts that she cultivates the vine with great success. Most of Burgundy whose soil is a loose gravel, that with difficulty will pro-

duce a crop of any kind of grain, still the same soil produces one of the best wines in the world. It is thus that industry and intelligence turns to account even the most sterile portions of the country. Let us do likewise. The people only lack light and practical knowledge on the subject; they are blessed with every other requisite; if not everywhere, in a great many favored portions of our Southern and Western regions.

The lighter, gravelly, sandy loams, loose soils are the best. If poor, it may be made productive by manuring; but let the soil be of a light, warm nature, and easily permeated by the roots, and one that having very little clay, will be easily drained of too much moisture. A hilly country, and the south side of all such hills are the best. Avoid eastern exposure, all other will do well.

The hill-side may be esteemed the most favorable position; still the majority of vineyards of France, the whole of those of Bordeaux, are on a plain; and because we do not possess hills on our estate, we must not be deterred from planting a vineyard in a plain, if it be well drained and the soil is favorable.

In consequence of what might be called the capricious whims and nature of the grapevine, no matter the kind, it is impossible for any vine dresser to state beforehand the result of the culture or the degree of success that will attend any one undertaking in any one locality. Experience alone can determine that point. No practical vigneron will pretend to have any confidence in his foresight or experience.

It sometimes happens that the same kind of vines, in apparently the same kind of soil, differing only in altitude of locality will produce wines of greatly different value; though the amount of care and cultivation may be the same. It is not given, I repeat, to the skill of any vigneron to fathom

the mystery, and point out a reasonable cause for this erratic deviation. Still, it is most important to obtain the best kinds of cuttings with which to plant our vineyards, and from a person whose experience in this country gives him some clue to the labyrinth. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH TOGNO.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Does Guano Produce Rust in Cotton?

I am induced, Messrs. Editors, to make this inquiry, because my land upon which I sowed from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of Guano per acre, and which *has never heretofore been subject to the rust*, has this year been sadly injured thereby. It is true, the rust is common this year, and yet a neighbor informs me it has *only appeared upon that portion of his plantation to which this fertilizer was applied*. This is a singular and striking fact—one well worthy of the consideration of the planting community. If it be productive of this worst of all diseases to which the cotton plant is liable, it behooves us to ponder well before we give fifty or sixty dollars a ten for the article. My own conviction is, that it does produce the disease. Will you or some of your many readers who have been experimenting with this article give us the benefit of their experience. From its use for four years, I am inclined to think it exceedingly doubtful whether it pays or not. Some years, on some crops, the results are astonishing, and yet the next year, owing, doubtless, to some peculiarity in the seasons, it fails entirely. I am free to confess, that taking the whole time together that I have been using it, I have not been paid for the outlay and trouble of its application. A PLANTER.

TO PRESERVE POSTS IN THE GROUND.—Reverse the position of the growing trunk. i. e., put the little end down.

The following extract is from a letter of a correspondent of the Picayune, written at

“CASTLEMAINE, VICTORIA. }
Australia, April, 1854. }

“I shall now close this sketch, and give you some idea of the price current of things in general: In the first place, liquor is the prime article of the market; on that article alone the duty to the government was over \$10,000,000, to say nothing of the revenue derived from tobacco. The people in this colony surpass all I have ever met for drunkenness; even the women are regular toppers. A public house does the business here, as from \$1500 to \$2000 per day is thought but a fair day's work. Last Christmas, the three public houses on these diggings took £2600 or \$12,000. Only think of the morals of this community; liquor is 2s. a “nobler,” or small wine glass; 3s. for a stiff drink of brandy or gin; \$3 per bottle for very common brandy; the same for gin or rum; \$60 per dozen for champagne, and all drinkables in proportion.—The standing price for chickens is \$60 per dozen; turkeys \$180 per do.; and remarkably scarce; coffee 3s. per lb.; sugar 1s. per pound; molasses \$2 per gal.; rice 2s.; tobacco 10s. per lb.; cigars, none good; beef 16c.; pork 6s.; ham 3s.; eggs \$3 per dozen; Irish potatoes 2s. per lb.; cabbage 8d per head; onions 6s. per lb.; and in fact everything in proportion, except clothing. That article is a drag in the market, as also are boots and shoes. Good doctors are much in demand. Lawyers have no chance, nor would they be allowed to practice at the bar if Yankees, or otherwise Englishmen, who are always wigged with flax resembling gray hair, though what few Yankees we have here are showing the Johnnies sights by way of private speculation. The English call all Americans Yankees as they are generally ignorant of the Northern and Southern United States. Though I hail from Mississippi, near Natch-

ez, yet I am called a Yankee. The majority of Europeans think America a limited territory populated by a most ungodly set of ignorant people. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe it appears has immortalized herself by embracing negro's rights, and stands in their estimation an angel. I don't know which would receive the most homage, she or the Queen of England, were they to make their appearance in this country, as “Uncle Tom's Cabin” is almost rated the second best book to be found.

“No more at present, as I expect I have now exhausted your patience. If so, forgive me.

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS.—When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their principal chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts and virtues of civilized life, and, among other things, he informed me at their first start they fell into a mistake—they only sent their boys to school. They became intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives; and the uniform result was, that the children were all alike the mother; and soon the father lost his interest in both wife and children. “And now,” says he, “if we could educate only one class of our children, we would choose the girls; for when they become mothers, they would educate their sons.” This is to the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully and permanently civilized and enlightened, when the mothers are not to a good extent.

GALLS ON HORSES.—A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times, writing from France, says it is the practice in that country when horses get their hair rubbed off, or skin scarified, to apply a blister to the part at once. This, if applied as soon as the injury is done, will it is said restore the growth of hair. He states that it never has been known to fail when applied in time.

Phosphate of Lime

Is supposed by some to be of animal origin, as it is found in all limestones, where there are traces of animal existence, and also, because the presence of chloride and fluoride of calcium. The ancient coral reefs of Derby, Yorkshire and Northumberland, contain a sensible quantity. Prof. Silliman found one-eighth to one per cent. in living corals. Johnson found in chalk one-fourth, in mountain limestone one-seventh, and in shell sand one-third per cent. Some of the chalk marls have from two to three per cent., others as much as fifteen per cent. of the phosphate of lime. The green sand marls of Monmouth county, N. J., which were supposed to owe their fertility to the potash in the green grains, have been found to contain a sensible proportion of phosphate of lime, enough to make them valuable for agricultural purposes, as shown in a recent examination by Dr. Enderlin, a full report of which may be found in the Working Farmer for April, 1853, vol. 5, p. 28.

These marls are underlaid by fossil remains of antique origin, and prove a valuable acquisition to the agricultural interests of that country. The solid parts of crustacea or shell fish contain a small percentage—the oyster shell about one per cent., hence, as we shall hereafter see, they are beneficial to soils deficient in phosphates. The earthy portions of the bones of all mammiferous animals are chiefly composed of the phosphate of lime. In the fossil remains of bones the phosphate of lime usually retains its original position, while the carbonaceous portion is replaced by compounds of iron silica and other substances, as noticed in analysis of the coprelite crag given above.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME

Also exists in the ashes of flesh and blood. Many physicians are in the habit of using the preparations of the phosphate of lime to restore consumptive patients to

health. Thus far we have found the phosphate of lime to be an essential and constant constituent in the animal body.

It is absolutely essential that the phosphate of lime should be present in soils, in order to enable them to yield abundant crops. The virgin lands of America yield large returns when first put under cultivation, but after a series of years the materials for forming plants becomes less plentiful, the yield lessens and can only be again restored by judicious management in the supply of the ingredients which go to form crops, and in the manner in which it is tilled. The phosphate of lime is one of the substances which is first exhausted as the proportion it bears to the other constituent of soils is very slight. The constant removal of grain crops is a source of great loss, and can only be supplied by importing those substances containing nitrogen and the phosphates in large quantities.

All planters desiring to use the celebrated Mineral Phosphate of Lime, and DeBurg's Super Phosphate of Lime, can procure the same in Charleston, S. C., from Mr. Wm. Allston Gourdin, who is agent for both.

BALES OF FODDER.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says; "A few days since we saw a few bales of Fodder, brought to this city, which had been packed in a common cotton press. They were about two-thirds the size of a 450 lbs. bale of Cotton and averaged 431 pounds each. They were hooped with whiteoak splits about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick, which were tied the same as the ropes on a bale cotton—each bale having a few common clapboards, probably 8 or 10, to give the bale a more compact appearance.

If our planters generally would adopt this plan of packing their fodder, it would bear transportation to market, and they might find a ready sale for all their surplus, to the exclusion of Northern hay. They may easily pack bales weighing 600 pound, which would be as easily handled as bales of cotton. Try it.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. V., No. 10. : : : October, 1854.

WM. B. OWINGS, of Columbus, Miss., is our Agent for the Farmer and Planter, and is authorized to receive payments, give receipts, &c.

Our Premiums for 1855.

We desire our friends to turn back to page 244, of our September number, and again examine our premium list for subscribers to the Farmer and Planter for volume 6. It will be seen that *old* as well as *new* subscribers are admitted in the list of competitors, yet we hope and trust that a bare majority, if no more, of each list sent will be composed of new subscribers, as this is the great object of the offer, not fearing that a large majority, if not the whole of our old subscribers will stick to us through six troubles, and even not desert us in the seventh. Indeed, we shall confidently expect the name of each old subscriber to come up not in premium lists, except competitors, nor alone, but accompanied with such others as he may without much inconvenience enlist in the good cause.

The Modern Horse Doctor.

We are indebted to Messrs. JEWETT & Co. for a copy of this valuable work, by Dr. G. H. DADD. Having been acquainted with Dr. DADD through the "Veterinary Journal," with which we have heretofore exchanged, this is just such a work as we expected to see from his hands, and hence we can confidently recommend it to our readers as a most valuable treatise on the diseases, &c., of that most valuable of animals, the horse. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Boston, and JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. See advertisement.

Southern Central Agricultural Society.

We see in our valuable exchange, the "Southern Cultivator," that the ninth annual fair of this highly prosperous and praiseworthy Society will be held in Augusta on the 23d to the 28th of October, inst. This will no doubt be a most interesting exhibition of the industry and skill of the South, and one at which every Southern man will feel free and easy, as will also, no doubt, such of our Northern brethren as may be in attendance. Ample preparations are being made for the accommodation and comfort of all, both South and North, who may do themselves the pleasure to attend.

Virginia State Agricultural Society.

We have also received, in the Southern Planter, with a request to notice, a very full and interesting notice of the "Second Annual Exhibition" of this Society, which will take place at— on Monday, the 30th of October, and continue open till Friday, the 3d of November, when the reports of judges will be read, and a valedictory address will be delivered by B. J. BARBOUR, of Orange.

Dentistry.

We have lately examined a full set of upper teeth, on gold plate, by Dr. WM. B. CHERRY, (whose card see in our advertising sheet,) for a lady of Georgia, which is really a neat and handsome piece of workmanship. If you want better teeth than your natural ones ever were, come to Dr. C., who you will find to be a cheap and honest workman, and a polite gentleman.

Cass Lands.

If any of our readers desire to purchase a *good* tract of land in what we consider the most desirable part of the Cherokee country of Georgia, we refer them to Judge WRIGHT's advertisement in our present number. We have frequently (when we owned land near it) been on the tract offered by Judge Wright, and know it to be one of the most productive farms in the immediate vicinity of Cassville. It is but rarely a purchaser will have an offer of such lands, as favorably located, as is now offered by the Judge.

Corn Culture.

In a communication from our friend "Abbeville," which we fear will be crowded out of this number, our remarks on the culture of corn in the August number of the Farmer and Planter are alluded to in part as follows:

"We should be glad to hear from the Hon. S. F. We think we know him. We once heard him at Anderson C. H. denouncing corn, and we should be glad to see these objections in writing, so that we might compare notes and form conclusions. We think it hardly necessary that the Editors of the Farmer and Planter should join this 'uncompromising enemy of the production of corn' to reduce the quantity produced per acre."

In answer to which, as well as to the remarks of our respected correspondent, "Broomsedge," in our last number, we would say that although our careless phraseology may bear such construction, yet it was not our intention to advocate "a reduction of the product of corn" in the South, but rather a "reduction of the *area* of cultivation," in which the latter is willing to join us, as is, we have no doubt, "Abbeville," provided we can thereby *increase* the production, not only of corn, but of other crops, consequent on the amelioration of our greatly exhausted soils, but which amelioration *never can* take place whilst we are compelled to run over so many acres for so small and inadequate a product. We may also have done injustice to the Hon. S. F., in saying that he expressed himself in favor of reducing the *production*. It was only our recollection of what he said to us on the occasion alluded to. He may be only in favor of lessening the *area* and not the product. We hope to have his own version of the matter, in answer to the call in "Abbeville's" article, from which we have extracted above; and which shall appear in our next, if not in the present number.

We would go all the way to Columbia to witness the introduction of the dog law, but fear there is no probability of a stampede of the members, as in all probability we are not likely to find a single member who will venture a move in so fearful a matter. Well, so be it. We walked ourself nearly down, and at the risk of being "tapped" by a rattlesnake at every step, a few days since, in pursuit of some sheep-killing dogs, but did not have the satisfaction of administering a single "blue pill." We found our sheep minus about one-fifth of our flock; and such and worse has

been the experience of hundreds of would-be sheep-raisers in our State within the last year, and yet we must not touch the dogs, least we offend the dear people. "Love me, love my dog."

Super. Phosphate of Lime.

We apprised our manure-buying friends of the intention of Messrs. HOLMES & STONEY to keep on hand a constant supply of this valuable fertilizer. After the notice we received their advertisement and published it in the same number. We refer our readers to it in the present and future numbers of our paper. We shall from time to time give such information respecting its value and mode of application as we may be enabled to select from our exchanges. We have so far made no experiment with this manure, but intend doing so on our next wheat crop, comparing its effects with Guano, &c.

Turnip Seed.

The Hon CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents, &c., will please accept our thanks for a package of papers of seeds of different varieties of the turnip, some of which have been distributed amongst our friends, and others planted by ourself, too late, however, we fear, to succeed. In consequence of continued drought, we were not able to get them up previous to the 16th of September, a month after our usual time of sowing.

First Lessons in Language,
Or *Elements in English Grammar*; By DAVID R. TOWER, A. M.

The author will accept our acknowledgments for a copy of this work, with his polite accompanying letter. The habit of analyzing familiar sentences with simple illustrations, is not alone the best, but the only method by which we may understand or become in any degree interested in that difficult but essential element of a thorough education, the study of grammar, the only neglect of which is practically manifested even by many literary persons, so that a system of instruction that renders it agreeable to young students should be gladly adopted by all who desire a substantial groundwork, and this can be successfully laid by pursuing the plan developed in "Tower's Elements of Grammar," a work better adapted to the purpose than any that has hitherto appeared, so

far as we have met. Published by Daniel Burgess & Co., N. Y., and for sale by booksellers generally throughout the States.

Communications

Must come to hand by the 15th of the month to ensure publication in the next month's number. Several have come to hand too late in September for our October number. We welcome our old correspondent who comes out over a new name (M.) again to a place in our columns. We feared he had joined himself to new idols, and forgotten our humble claims. We congratulate our subscribers on the increasing number of our correspondents. We might have filled our present number entirely with original communications. Thank you a thousand times, old friends, who have toiled through the heat and burthen of the day, and yet are not tired in well doing. Your good example is calling other laborers into the field. May they prove themselves workmen as constant, worthy and well qualified as their exemplars.

The National Cattle Show at Springfield.

We published a notice of this national cattle show, from the "Local Executive Committee," in our August number, since which we have received a circular from the Secretary, W. L. KING, Esq., of the "United States Agricultural Society," of the same meeting, which we think unnecessary again to notice, as requested, especially as we cannot consistently recommend the attendance of our Southern stock-raisers. By some we may be blamed for our course, but we cannot admit that it is our fault, or the fault of the South, that we are less disposed to "fraternize" with the North than we ever have been heretofore. We extract the following from the last circular received. "The friends of agriculture in all the States of the American Union and neighboring provinces of Canada are invited to co-operate with us."

"The Journal of the Society,* which the Executive Committee have concluded to issue once in each year—four numbers in one—will appear in January next, and will contain the Transactions of the Society at its last Annual Meeting, the Lectures and Addresses delivered at that time, a full and faithful account of the Springfield Show.

*The U. S. Agricultural.—ED.

with other valuable papers, by eminent members: This volume will be forwarded to all members who have paid their annual assessments for the year 1854."

The National Cattle Convention Again.

Below we furnish our readers with a letter recently received from Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, Editor of the "Horticultural Review," in reply to our comments on the Circular sent us from the Local Executive Committee of the National Cattle Convention, to be held in Springfield, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. (See August number, page 108.)

With all due deference to the sorrow expressed in said letter, we beg leave to inform our correspondent that we are not responsible for the bias against his section. The Reverend Chronicler of the past tells where the responsibility lies. He remarks, "We are abolitionists geographically," might also have added, *radically*. For this reason we hold on to the position formerly expressed: "We should be pleased to promote the objects in view, but would prefer a separate organization south of Mason and Dixon's line." "We fear the Greeks and the presents they bring." What association can there be between us when you pollute by abolition soot the garments of our glorious constitutional liberty, which we are endeavoring to keep clean and unsullied.

As to what extent our intervisitations have abated sectional prejudices, we are not just now prepared to say, but can confidently aver that the Southern purse has in some instances been considerably abated in wresting fugitive slaves from the thievish grasp of abolitionists.

In the meantime we must commend our correspondent for leaving the domestic institution (where it properly belongs) "to its proper sphere."

If Northerners would just let us alone in the enjoyment of our constitutional rights—rights hallowed by the best blood ever spilt upon a battlefield—rights dearer than life—rights for which powder readily burns and steel glitters—then could we emphatically hold National Conventions, and Tecumseh would drop his battle-axe and fall in his brother's arms. But as matters now unhappily exist, we do not think that abolition cattle and Southern kine can meet amicably in Northern pens.

In conclusion, we would say to our brother, towards whom, personally, we entertain the kindest feelings: With every disposition on our part to fraternize with the North in preserving and perpetuating our glorious Union (glorious as it once was) in its purity, and for which the South has borne abuse, insults and wrong, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; yet if "forced to the wall," then say we, "Lay on McDuff."

EDITOR FARMER AND PLANTER—*Dear Sir:*
In looking over your last issue I observed your introduction to the circular of our National Cattle Convention. I was sorry that you felt it necessary to give your readers such a bias against our latitude. We are abolitionists, geographically, nor do we pretend to deny it. You are slaveholders, nor gainsay it—but may we not unite in the great field of labor in which all are interested, nay, should we not embrace every opportunity of commingling with one another, since all experience, whether on your side or ours, proves that our intervisitations exert a most salutary influence in abating sectional prejudices. Such has ever been the result of my observation, when in your section of our glorious Union, or when entertaining gentlemen of intelligence, who have come thence to visit us.

One of your correspondents, I think, or of some other valued Southern exchange, whose *nom de plume* was Broomsedge, very early gave my work a severe rap on account of its having emanated from north of Mason and Dixon's line—but I believe neither he nor any one else has ever been able to point to an objectionable expression in my pages. I write horticulture and leave the domestic institutions to their proper sphere.

We shall have a grand show, and shall be glad to welcome as many of our Southern friends as possible—please so inform your readers and believe me yours,

JNO. A. WARDER.

Springfield, O., Aug. 17, 1854.

The Pendleton Farmers' Society.

A list of premiums offered by this Society for our October meeting, will be found on the advertising sheet. The anniversary meeting takes place on the first Thursday in the month, when new officers will be elected, and, *according to the rules*, the President will deliver an address and the members dine together. On the following day the show will take place and award of premiums follow. It is to be hoped that a part of our absent minded members will not, as usual, forget the day. The citizens generally, including the Ladies are invited to attend with their stock and manufactures of every description.

The Weather and Crops.

It is scarcely worth the ink to say anything about either, as the cry of drought and light crops is almost universal. It is the opinion of some with whom we have conversed, that the crop of corn in Anderson and Pickens districts, will be an average one. Taking a series of years we believe it will fall far short of an average. The Cotton crop must be unusually light—Peas and Potatoes ditto, and the Turnip entirely cut off.

We would say to our readers, in pulling your corn, be careful to destroy all blasted ears, of which there are an unusual number in every field. They are believed to be poisonous to cattle, and we have but little doubt of their deleterious effects when eaten freely. Our practice is to have them pulled off and stamped into the ground when gathering the corn. Now is the time also to save your seed corn. Cut *low*, well-formed stalks, having two ears—off just below the lower and above the upper ear, leaving the ears attached and when unloading the waggon, separate them from your other corn, put them away in the shuck, and at planting time select the best—some say the lower, others, the upper—to plant. See article in some of our recent numbers on the subject. We have selected our best early bolls of Cotton for seed as practiced by our Correspondent J. E. HARRISON, Esq. See Feb. number.

Rescue Grass.

Many of our readers will be pleased to find in our next number a history of the rescue grass, from the pen of Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama.

Tribute of Respect.

PENDLETON, Sept. 6th, 1854.

At a regular communication, of Pendleton Lodge No. 34, of ancient, Free and accepted Masons, held at their Lodge room on Thursday, the 7th inst., Bro. J. D. Wright arose and addressed the meeting; concluding his remarks by submitting the subjoined resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Lodge then requested a copy of the proceedings for publication.

Worshipful Sir:

I will not detain this Lodge by pronouncing an elaborate eulogy upon the life and character of young Ross, our beloved and esteemed Brother, or by giving utterance to those feelings of exuberant sorrow and profound sympathy which arise instinctively in my bosom, and like Banquo's ghost, will not down at my bidding. Such a manifestation of individual feeling is unnecessary in this community, where Bro. Ross was raised and better known than it was my lot to have known him. My short acquaintance with him, however, had endeared him to me by no common ties of friendship and respect as a man, worthy to be called and known by the sacred and honorable appellation of—*'Brother.'*

This consideration alone assures me that in offering these resolutions as a feeble tribute to his memory, I strike a chord of sympathy which will vibrate with an approving response in every heart in this Lodge.

Young Ross had grown up in the confidence of his associates, and with his talents, energy and urbanity of manners, had drawn around him many warm and steadfast friends, and was rapidly laying for himself as with a skillful hand an enviable corner stone, a sure foundation for distinction in the District of his adoption, but alas! these hopes are blasted forever.

His aged parents, once the sturdy oak,

around which twined, in the confidence of youthful affection, this tender vine, now tottering to the grave, presented a beautiful and lovely spectacle of the aged oak, bending to the fury of the storms of life, leaning, with reciprocal confidence, upon the vine now grown up in the strength of years, with all the vigor and holiness of filial gratitude, for a comfort and support in their declining years, but oh! inscrutable Providence, this prop too, is gone! fallen!—forever.

Brethren, it is not for us to pause and wonder at this, to us extraordinary dispensation, which snatches from the dense forest of life the young, strong and flourishing tree, while others crumbling with old age to decay, are left unscratched amidst the raging elements. It is enough for us to look with reverential awe and profound humility upon the untimely and heartrending devastations of an all-wise but terrible God, and take warning from this sad and solemn lesson thanking and praising Him that while we know 'death has established his empire over all the works of nature,' and that his coming is as certain as the vanity of all human hopes and pursuits, and will sooner or later call us to that dread account, yet that we have been spared, in mercy, perhaps, in order by divine appointment to be able to comply with the solemn injunction, *'Be ye also ready.'* Therefore,

Be it resolved, 1st, That it is the sense of this Lodge, in the death of Brother Ross, our Order has lost a worthy, well qualified and faithful member; the community in which he lived, a useful citizen, his family, a devoted son, and Brothers, his friends, and associates, an esteemed and valued friend.

Resolved 2d, That we not only as Masons, but in common with the citizens of Pendleton, deeply sympathise with the afflicted parents of the deceased, in this their sad and irreparable loss.

Resolved, 3d, That this Lodge unite with the Lodge at Pickens, of which he was a member, in discharging the last sad and solemn rites customary among us over his grave at some convenient time suggested by the Keowee Lodge.

Resolved 4th, That we wear the usual badge of Mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these res-

olutions be published in the *Keowee Courier, Farmer and Planter*, and Anderson papers, and that the Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

GEO. SEABORN, W. M.

E. A. SHARPE, Sec'y.

[For the Farmer and Planter.]

Review of the Farmer and Planter.

We must thank our friend of the "Chinquapin Ridge" for coming to our aid in reviewing the *Farmer and Planter*. Opinions must be fairly canvassed before truth can be arrived at. A deal of sifting is required in this age of humbug to get the grain out of the chaff. Everybody is welcome to thump us whenever they think we are wrong; it will do us good to be set right, and the sooner it is done the better. We will never cry out,

"Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But pass my imperfections by."

Mr. Wragg, under the head of overseeing, has given us a very sensible article. We hope he has a few more of the same sort left.

"*Diseases of Sheep in the South.*" Well, this is an important matter. The diseases of all our domestic animals we are shamefully ignorant of, but about this worm, sack or musk, we can't understand. It does not look reasonable that any animal should be provided with an organ that would be its destruction necessarily; and if this musk poisons the grass, the sheep must necessarily be poisoned, because grass he must have, to live. We belong to that class which believes everything was designed for some good end, albeit we may not be able to see it; still we know it to be a matter of fact that the extraction of this sack has sometimes seemed to restore to health a diseased, shabby sheep. We have tried it repeatedly—not always successfully. We are inclined to think that the diseases of sheep spring from various causes; the fly,

which deposits its egg in the nostril; want of shelter in inclement weather—protection from winds seeming more important than from rain in winter; want of salt and ashes regularly; confinement to pens in autumn at night, and limited to too small range. A sheep ever eats off all the grass he likes, and must suffer or eat what disagrees with him. They are close and great feeders. It is all a mistake that a sheep can live anywhere; and whenever a man's stock gets too numerous for his pasture he may look out for squalls.

Sheep, after being sheared, (which should never be done till mild weather in April,) should be turned into woods pasture. The sun is very severe upon them. They are forced to do all their grazing at night, when the dews hurt them as much as the sun. Change is a great thing for a sheep, and as old Nero says, "the master's eye about the best physie." We are satisfied that cotton seed *ad libitum*, or in large quantities, is dangerous food.

We would like to have some light upon calf diseases. A few days ago a yearling Ayrshire bull calf, very likely and in fine order, showed symptoms of illness—glaring eyes, hair roughed up, the posterior part of the paunch hanging low, indisposition to move, and propensity to fight; fever, with extremities cold; bowels constipated. Treatment: Bled from the neck freely; gave half oz. madder decoction (the best calf cathartic we ever used.) Died in a few hours. Post mortem examination: Bowels full of green food; yellow water about the kidneys; gall bladder enlarged almost enough to burst. No evidence of any other derangement.

We have lost at times seven during one season in this way, all dying in 48 hours after being taken, often in less time. We have tried various remedies to no purpose. The only case we ever cured we gave madder decoction and bled.

"Nut Grass." The Cheraw man had bet-

ter not halloo till he gets out of the woods. If nut grass comes up in a burnt district in Charleston, where houses had been standing for 100 years, it is not too late for his nutship to come out yet. We confess to our belief in the infallibility of nut grass, having once penned seven razor-back grunters upon a garden square for fifteen months, with great benefit to the grass; we think we have a right to speak.

"*Super Phosphate of Lime.*" "*Caveat Emptor.*" There are more humbugs afloat now than the world ever knew, in the manure line especially. Altogether too much is claimed for the super phosphate of lime. We are sure of that.

"*Hog Raising.*" A very sensible article. A few artichokes would be a valuable addition to his list of expedients.

"*Agricultural Press.*" Abbeville has given us a scorcher, and we deserve it; but it is vain to talk; he cannot rouse our people; the agricultural press gets the little support it does chiefly from professional men, and gentlemen who do it from patriotic notions. Go to any of the post offices and inquire who takes an agricultural paper, and mark how many take Yankee papers and magazines. Why, sir, we have done the hardest begging of our lives for agricultural papers, and know how to feel about it, and we honestly believe that three-fourths of the richest subscribers; biggest planters we ever obtained to an agricultural paper have ever regarded us with a sinister look, from a certain reminiscence that we once picked their pocket of a dollar.

"*Foreign Labor.*" W. W. V. has struck well and to the point. Let it be with our laborers, "*aut Cæsar, aut Nullus*, Negroes or nobody. BROOMSEDGE.

THE CROPS in the Western country are said to be much better than heretofore represented. A panic was got up by speculators. The late rains have done much good.

Raising Hogs.

Messrs. Editors: I should have given you my experience in raising hogs before this, but I have been waiting to see the sarcastic attacks that would be made on my ignorance. I do not write for my own benefit, but for that of others. A man seldom makes anything by giving his experience or advice to others, although what he writes is honestly intended for their good. But as I have excited the curiosity of some of your readers on the subject of raising hogs, I will now attempt to explain the mode I have practiced. I of course tried to get the best stock I could to raise from, and that was the large Guinea crossed on the Portuguese. I had three pens with suitable sized doors to suit my pigs. I generally give them what they will eat until they get large enough to weigh from 80 to 100 pounds, and then let them shift with the out hogs. I feed on boiled stuff, such as meal, peas, corn bran, wheat bran, pumpkins and slop water, all mixed and boiled together. I feed but little corn only four months in the year, say from the first of January to the first of May. Then comes in my barley, rye, wheat and oats, and by the time this is out my apples and peaches come in, if they hit, and if not, I always have plenty of squashes, cucumbers, watermelons, &c. I plant my fenced corners in squashes, and thereby prevent them from growing up in weeds and briars. The squashes I have boiled with a little meal, slop, and a handful of salt before feeding them.

As soon as my corn will bear gathering, I gather one field, and turn the hogs in, and before they commence losing I always have another fresh one to turn them in.

About two weeks before slaughtering, I put up and feed on meal, with a few turnips or pumpkins boiled with it.

Now, your readers may say the barley, rye, wheat and oats pastures cost something, and I would say if I had nothing to

turn in on it, it would have been wasted. Also that the peas, pumpkins, bran, squashes, &c., all cost something. To be sure, it all costs a little labor, and if you expect to succeed in this or any other business, you must not value a little labor or trouble. And moreover, you can't succeed in this matter if you trust it to an overseer or a Negro. I have tried trusting it to them, and I am satisfied my meat cost me from six to seven cents. In order to do justice to overseers, I would say they have not time to attend to this, without the neglect of other matters of more importance. And a Negro neither has the knowledge nor feels the interest to attend to it as it should be. But let every farmer attend to this matter himself, and my word for it, it will do him no hurt. Instead of lying in bed until the sun is an hour or two high, let him rise early and attend to this. It will not only add to his wealth and satisfaction, but also to his health and comfort. I will venture to predict that there are now thousands that neither have health, wealth, nor satisfaction, for the lack of suitable employment for the body and mind.

But no man can succeed on this plan who attempts to raise more meat than to supply the necessary wants of his family; and each family can raise a certain amount of meat in proportion to the wastage, if they will have it gathered up and prepared for them.

There are many men who will trust the care and management of their hogs to the overseer or Negroes, and will have six, eight or twelve hounds, a fice or two, and perhaps one or two mastiff curs, and I had as soon feed so many hogs. But I have no objection to a man's sport and pleasure, if he will tax his energy to support it, for I think there is a time for all things, except doing mischief, and there should be no time for that. Whether there is much time spent at this or not I will leave others to judge.

My readers will please pardon me for deviating from my subject, and not giving

more full explanations of hog raising. I only designed giving the outlines of my experience and management, and leave others a chance to think for themselves, for I find there are very few that are willing to take the experience of others for their guide. In all probability this may be the last experience or counsel I may give through the press.

ECCENTRICK.

NOTE.—The postscript of our correspondent we consider irrelevant to the subject of his communication above. We have therefore taken the liberty to omit its publication. Should he conclude to give us an article on the subject of raising our sons in the manner pointed out by him, and in which we fully concur, we shall, with pleasure, publish it.—Ed.

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[Others crowded out—shall appear next number.]

TO PLANTERS.

Prepared Super Phosphate of Lime

OF the most approved quality. A fertilizer producing all the effects of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. Put up in bags of 160 pounds; barrels 250 pounds each. Buyers will please be particular to observe the brand upon each bag or barrel. For sale by

HOLMES & STONEY, Central Wharf,
Sept 6t Charleston, S. C.

1,000 Dozen Eggs Wanted.

BRING them to the Farmer and Planter Office, and get CASH for them.

List of Premiums for 1854.

To be awarded at the Pendleton Agricultural Fair.

1st. For the most successful experiment with any of the popular fertilizers, which are coming into use in our State. On Corn, Wheat and Cotton a premium of \$1 for each acre experimented on—not exceeding five acres of each.

2d. For the second best, half the above amount on each.

3d. For the third best, the Society's Diploma.

4th. For the best acre of Red Clover, \$5 00

5th. " " of any kind of grasses 5 00

6th. " 2d " of each of the above 2 00

7th. For the greatest yield of Sweet Potatoes, not less than one acre..... 3 00

8th. For the best yield of Irish Potatoes not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre..... 2 00

9th. For the best Stallion not over eight years old, for farm use..... 8 00

10th. " " Mare..... 5 00

11. " " " Jack raised in Pendleton District..... 5 00

12. " " " Imported..... 5 00

13. " " " Jennet raised in Pendleton district..... 5 00

14. " " " Bull, improved breed..... 5 00

15. " " " " Native 5 00

16. " " " Cow of any breed..... 5 00

17. " " " Ram of any breed..... 3 00

18. " " " Ewe of any breed..... 3 00

19. " " " Boar " " " 3 00

20. " " " Sow " " " 3 00

21. " " " Yoke of oxen 5 00

22. " " " Mule, under four years, raised in the district..... 3 00

23. " " " Coop of improved poultry..... 2 00

24. " " 2d " " " 1 00

25. " the best Subsoil plow price taken into consideration.... One volume of any of the following Agricultural papers, to wit: American Farmer, Southern Planter, Farmer and Planter, Southern Cultivator, Soil of the South, Tropical Farmer and Cotton Plant.

26 For the best Turning Plow made in the District—the same.

27 For the best Hill-side Plow, Imported—the same.

28	For the best Plow stock—the same.	
29	“ “ best Plow stock made by a slave.....	1 00
30	“ “ best Cultivator—an Ag'l work	
31	“ “ best Scythe and Cradle—“	
32	“ “ best Corn Planter—“	
33	“ “ best Straw Cutter—Ag'l work	
34	“ “ best Cotton seed Planter—“	
35	“ “ best Straw and Stalk Cutter “	
36	“ “ best Harrow—Ag'l work.	
37	“ “ best Manure Fork “	
38	“ “ best Home-made Axe “	
29	“ “ Grass Scythe and Snath, do.	
40	For the largest and best collection of Agricultural Implements.....	5 00
41	For the best home-made Waggon, one two and four horse, do.—Agricultural work	
42	For the best Ox and Horse cart—do	
43	“ “ best Ox Yoke—Ag'l work.	

Committees to award discretionary premiums on all domestic Manufactures, products of the Dairy, &c., including all articles that may be presented, and not above enumerated, will be appointed.

Improved Lands for Sale.

A TRACT, well known as the “Lowry Place,” of 320 acres of red, Vally Land, 150 acres cleared; good Dwelling and Out Houses; a fine spring, and with the exception of about 15 acres, lying exceedingly level; lying in Cass county, on the road leading from Cartersville to Kingston; is near the Railroad, and within one and a quarter miles of the “Cherokee Baptist Male College,” and in one and a half miles of the “Methodist Female College.” A very large portion of this land is first quality valley land.

A lawyer of good moral character, and business habits, purchasing, and desiring to enter business, would be taken into partnership in a good practice in all the counties of the Cherokee Circuit.

ALSO

A tract of 500 acres on Coosa River, twenty-two miles below Rome—250 of which is first quality bottom land; 75 oak and hickory up-land, and the balance, long leaf pine, interspersed with big-bud hickory. This is one of the most desirable farms, to the size, on Coosa River.

AUGUSTUS W. WRIGHT

Cassville, Ga.

[Oct.

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Fancy Game Fowls.

I WILL have a large lot of my Game Fowls at the Greenville Agricultural Fair, on the 11th and 12th of this month. Also, some at the Pendleton Fair. Persons wishing to see or purchase something handsome and good will do well to attend.

F. E. MARTIN.

NORBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS,

AND the one most frequently ill-treated, neglected and abused. We have just published a book so valuable to every man who owns a Horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR,

And is from the pen of that celebrated English veterinary surgeon, Dr. GEO. H. DADD, well known for many years in this country, as one of the most successful, scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of medical and surgical science. The book which he now offers to the public, is the result of many year's study and practical experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following:

Extracts from a Letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Mass.,

NEW BEDFORD, May 11, 1854.

DR. DADD,—Dear Sir: I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection, (the Horse) will meet with that success, which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

Boston, May 13, 1854.

• Dr. DADD.—Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.

I remain yours, with great regard,

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The Modern Horse Doctor, by Dr. Geo. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.—*Boston Congregationalist*.

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses and explains the secret of his success in this vol.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The author of this work is well known as a most skillful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it.—*Yankee Blade*.

We know Dr. Dadd well, and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this.—*New England Farmer*.

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Dr. Dadd, a well known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses.—*Farmer's Cabinet*.

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year.—*Ind. Democrat, Concord*.

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases we have ever seen.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be better than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors.—*Albany Courier*.

We deem this the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, nature and treatment of Disease and lameness in Horses," ever published.—*Nantucket Inquirer*.

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval.—*Eve Traveller*.

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure.—*McMakin's Courier, Philadelphia*.

A good, clearly written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse, whose ill his affection or his

purse make it worth while to cure.—*Bangor Mercury*.

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses.—*Hartford Herald*.

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care, who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal.—*Commonwealth, Boston*.

PUBLISHED BY

John P. Jewett & Co.,
BOSTON,

Jewett, Proctor & Worthington,
CLEVELAND, Ohio.

For sale by all Booksellers.

Oct.

3t

PREMIUM SWINE.

SUFFOLKS from Morton's Piggery, have taken the highest premiums, as may be seen by the published Transactions of the Massachusetts State and Norfolk County Agricultural Societies. The stock now for sale is large and well assorted, embracing the purest and best blood of this unequalled breed. Pigs, properly paired for breeding, \$30 a pair. For prices of Boars and Sows, see catalogue, which will be sent by mail on application. Animals purchased forwarded by express or vessel from Boston, with pedigree. Orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

JAMES MORTON,
West Needham, or
G. H. P. FLAGG,
Boston, Mass.

Boston, April 3, 1854. [4-r]

AFFLECK'S

SOUTHERN RURAL ALMANAC.

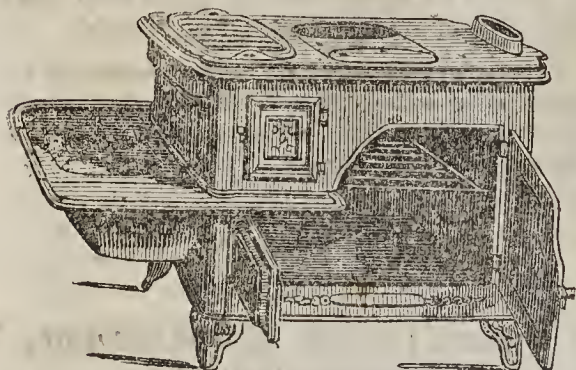
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RURAL AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH,
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STOVE REPOSITORY.



THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE PLEASURE in offering to the citizens of this State as great a variety of STOVES and other GOODS, as ever offered to the public, consisting of

Air Tight Cooking Stoves

Of various kinds, including.

PREMIUM COOKING STOVES

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PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

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Together with a full assortment of plain and japanned Tin Ware; Britannia, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin. Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron Ware, and House Furnishing ware generally; also,

**MANUFACTURERS OF,
TIN, COPPER, LEAD, & SHEET IRON
WARE.**

METALLIC ROOFING

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D. G. WESTFIELD, & CO.

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1854.

Greenville So. Carolina.

AFFLECK'S SUGAR PLANTATION RECORD and Account Books—Number 1, for 80 hands or less, \$3 00. Number 2, for 120 hands or less, \$3 50.

These Books are now in general use among Planters. They will be sent by mail, prepaid and carefully enveloped, at the above prices. Orders solicited from Booksellers and other dealers, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

600

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Editor and Proprietor of The People's Journal.
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This well known establishment is still carried on under the personal superintendence of the undersigned, through whom Patents may be secured both in this and all foreign countries, with the utmost fidelity and despatch on very moderate terms.

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Editor and Proprietor of The People's Journal,
Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents,
People's Patent Office, 86 Nassau st., New York.

THE AMERICAN "PICK."

THIS Illustrated Comic Weekly is published in New York every Saturday, has now commenced the third year of its prosperous existence. It has reached a larger circulation than any attempt of the kind ever started in America. It is filled with Cuts and Caricature Likenesses of persons and things, and these alone are worth the subscription price, which is only 1 dollar a year, for which 52 numbers are mailed to any part of the United States.

The new volume commenced with the "Reminiscences of John C. Calhoun, by his Private Secretary," and will be continued in the Pick until finished, which will it take nearly a year to accomplish.

When the "Reminiscences" are completed they will be reprinted and published in book-form, and a copy will be sent, free of charge or postage, to every subscriber to the Pick whose name shall be on our mail-books.

The Pick has become a favorite paper throughout the United States. Besides its weekly designs by the first Artist, it contains witty and spicy editorials of a high character, and will carry cheerfulness to the gloomiest fireside. Its high character renders it a favorite in every family. It is emphatically a family paper. It contains each week a large quantity of Tales, Stories, Anecdotes, Scenes and Witticisms gathered from life. Every article that appears in its columns is entirely original, and it has clustered around it some of the best writers in the United States.

The subscription price is only 1 dollar per year, in advance.

Clubs are furnished with the Pick at the following reduced rates.

Club of 6 copies. \$5	Club of 34 copies \$25
Club of 13 copies. 10	Club of 42 copies. 30
Club of 20 copies. 15	Club of 50 copies. 35
Club of 27 copies. 20	Club of 75 copies. 50
Club of 150 copies, \$100.	

To secure the reductions offered to Clubs, the amount of payment for each Club must be remitted at the same time.

These rates reduce the Price of the Wittiest Illustrated Weekly, published on this continent, to a mere fraction.

One thousand Dollars in Gold.

The Pick now circulates weekly 30,000. We are anxious to increase this number to 50,000 inside of six months, and to 100,000 before our next Anniversary in February, 1855. To secure such a result, we offer the best Weekly Illustrated Caricature newspaper that has yet appeared, but in addition we offer to each reader of this notice in every village and town in the United States or Canada, the following liberal additional inducements to aid us in increasing the circulation of the Pick.

On the 22nd of February, 1855, three disinterested newspaper publishers in this city will select

from our mail books, those subscribers during the year that will have then closed, the person having sent us the largest number of subscribers from any village or town at the club rates, shall be entitled to the sum, in gold of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the second highest to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; and the third highest to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the fourth highest to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS; the fifth highest to FIFTY DOLLARS, and the sixth highest to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, being a total of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in premiums. The money will be paid in Gold to the successful parties, within ten days after the decision shall have been made by the Committee.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year.

Specimen numbers of the Pick will be sent gratis to all post paid applicants, and from one to twenty copies gratis to agents for canvassing purposes.

All money sent by mail will be considered at my risk, if the postage is pre-paid.

Each yearly subscriber to the Pick, will receive the Double Sized Pictorial Sheets for the 4th of July and Christmas, without extra charge. Each of these Pictorial Sheets contain over 200 splendid designs drawn by the first artists, and engraved by the best engravers.

The Pick numbers among its subscribers many of the leading men of the nation, who give it a cheerful endorsement, and not a line or design is allowed to appear in the Pick that is not unexceptionable, and its cheapness places it within the reach of all. The new volume commenced on Washington's birth-day, February 22d. 1854. All letters containing remittances must be addressed to.

JOSEPH A. SCOVILLE,

Editor and Proprietor of the Pick,

No. 26 Ann st. New York

N. B.—The Pick will be sent in Exchange one year, to any newspaper or monthly periodical that will publish this prospectus including this notice.

FOR SALE.

A FARM between Anderson Court House and Pendleton Village, (9 miles from the former and 5 from the latter,) lying on the Milwee creek, about a mile from the Sandy Spring Camp Ground, the property of the estate of Thomas Boone, deceased, and now in my possession. This Farm contains 310 acres of good land, more or less, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder in timber. A stream runs through it, (the Milwee,) affording a good water power for milling purposes. There is also a new and very commodious two-story Dwelling House, with good out-houses on the farm.

Terms—One-third cash; remainder in one, two and three years. Possession given the first of November.

JOHN G. BOONE.

August 1.

8-1f

IMPROVED COTTON GINS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Anderson District, and the Cotton growing region generally, to our improved COTTON GINS, which gave such general satisfaction last season.

We can say truthfully, and challenge any other establishment to say the same, that we had but one Gin returned last season from bad performance. This is no little encouragement to us, and we trust will strongly recommend us to planters.

For several years we have been liberally patronized by the planters of Abbeville, Edgefield, and Anderson, and hope by faithful work to merit a continuance of it. Our agents will occasionally pass through the various sections of country, and will gladly receive all orders which may be given them. Persons purchasing Gins from us can have a trial of Ten Bales of Cotton, and if they are not satisfied it will be taken away and another promptly forwarded. Our terms will be made known by our Agents, and shall be as accommodating as those of any other good establishment. In all cases Gins will be delivered free of charge, either at the Gin-house or nearest depot. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

HENDERSON & CHISOLM.

Covington, Ga., April, 1853. 4-tf

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

THE PLOWS THAT BEAT THE WORLD.



THE subscriber would call the attention of the agricultural community to several different sizes and models of John Rich's Patent Iron Beam PLOWS, amongst which may be found One and Two Horse Turning Plows, One and Two Horse Subsoil, Side-hill Plows, &c.

The great advantages in these Plows over all others are,

1st. The shape of the beam prevents all choking under the beam.

2d. The shortness of the beam brings the team nearer the work, which is a great advantage in lightness of draft, ease of guiding the plow and of driving the team.

3d. The shape of the mould-board is such that they are not as liable to clog on the mould-board, in adhesive and mucky soils, as other plows.

4th. The draft is from one quarter to a third lighter than any plow made, doing the same work.

5th. They are less liable to get out of repair, and cheaper and easier repaired when needed.

These Plows are all of the Iron Beam; and in short, we would say that we warrant them, in every respect, to suit, in point of work, durability and every other good quality.

The above named plows are kept for sale by the Greenville Manufacturing Company, at their store at Greenville Court House.

JAMES B. SHERMAN, Agent.

Oct 1853—tf

A. C. SQUIER,

No. 208 and 210 Main St. Columbia, S. C.

MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL DEALER IN

FINE AND PLAIN FURNITURE,
PIANOS, CHAIRS, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

He is constantly replenishing his large assortment from his own *Manufactory in Columbia*, and from New York, and now offers a greater variety than usual, especially so in Fancy and *Enamelled Furniture*, Sitting and Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.. A. H. Gales, & Co.'s Superior and Greatly improved PIANOS, at New York Cash prices. All Pianos or Furniture sold by him are warranted for one year or longer.

All kinds of furniture neatly and promptly repaired. A large lot of Mahogany Veneers on hand, with other Cabinet Maker's materials, in great variety. Also on hand a very large assortment of *Wall Paperings and Borderings*.

Funerals served at short notice with Skiff's greatly Improved Air Exhausted Coffins, or other kinds.

He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock.

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS OF THE SOUTH.

The subscriber is now offering for sale in the Southern States, Patent Rights, for his improved Straw Cutter, which was patented it Sept. 1853. This machine has many and great advantages over all others yet patented.

1st. It will cut more food with the same amount of labor than any other.

2d. It combines the advantages of cutting not only one but all of the various feeds such as shucks, corn stalks, fodder, oats &c., equally well.

Lastly, it is more simple, durable, and much cheaper than any other. The Knives used can be made by the commonest Blacksmith. It is pronounced by all mechanics who have seen it to be the best of its kind yet invented.

Prices ranging from fifteen to twenty dollars address the subscriber.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Patentee.

Taylorsville Alex. Co. N. C.

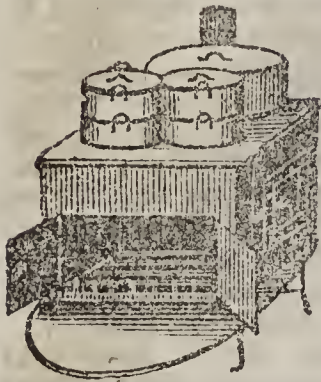
Feb. 14th 1854.

The subscriber has this day purchased the Patent Right for the States of South Carolina and Florida for the above described straw cutter, and will commence making them for sale at Pendleton S. C. as soon as castings can be procured. All persons in the two above named States are forbid infringing on the right, either by making or using it, as in such cases the law will be rigorously enforced.

For further information apply to the Editor of the *Farmer & Planter*.

I. G. GAMBRELL.

Feb. 15th 1854.

A. PALMER,

DEALER in Cooking, Parlor, and Office Stoves; Grates, Cast Iron Mantle-pieces, Mott's Patent Agricultural Boilers; Plain and Japanned Tin Ware: Invites the attention of purchasers to his large and well selected stock of the above articles, that will be sold at **CHARLESTON PRICES.**

Opposite JANNEY'S HOTEL, Columbia, S. C.

N. B.—I have the celebrated Cooking Stoves, Bucks Patent and "Challenge." If either of these Stoves, after a trial of thirty days, does not give full satisfaction, the money will be returned.

Columbia Jan. 1854. 1-tf.

DIRECT IMPORTATION!

CHINA, EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE.

H. E. NICHOLS,

Columbia, S. C.

SIGN OF THE BIG WHITE PITCHER, AND NEXT TO THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

HAVING an Agent in England at the Potteries, and every facility to transport our Ware, in any quantity, from England and France, direct to Charleston, and having always on hand a full and superior stock of goods in the line, persons needing any articles from this establishment can be assured that they need not look elsewhere.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of

FINE TABLE CUTLERY;

Silver Plated Ware, Tea Trays, in sets or singly, Rich Vases and Candleabras, Looking Glasses; Oil, Lard, and Fluid Lamps: Factory, Gin, and Mill-house Lamps, English Tin Dish-Covers; Steak Dishes, Coffee Urns, &c.; with a superior stock of every thing in our line, at prices to suit every one.

Persons coming to Columbia, will be repaid a visit by an examination of our extensive stock, and we invite our friends, one and all, to do so.

H. E. NICHOLS,

Importer of Earthenware, COLUMBIA, S. C.
[Jan., '54.]

W. B. CHERRY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

PENDLETON, S. C.

OFFICE—N. E. CORNER FARMERS' HALL

PULLINGS, BOTHWICK & CO.

COLUMBIA CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THIS Establishment sells clothing entirely of **THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE**, all of which is warranted, as regards *style* and *quality*, fully equal to any in this or any other market.

As regards prices, they will state that they sell exclusively for cash, and their goods are marked in plain figures at the lowest possible prices, from which there will be no deviation.

Their stock comprises also, a general assortment of seasonable Hats and Caps, and a full assortment of **GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS**; Trunks, Carpet-bags Valices, &c., all which, persons visiting Columbia are respectfully invited to call and examine.

HOLMES & STONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CENTRAL WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal Advances on Consignments of Cotton and other Produce.

Nov. 1853.

[11-re]

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE next Regular Communication of **PENDLETON LODGE, No. 34, A. F. M.**, will be held in the Lodge room, on Friday, October 6th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE SEABORN, W. M.

E. A. SHARPE, Sec'y.

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SUCH AS

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HORSE BILLS,

SHOW BILLS and

CARDS.

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ADVERTISING SHEET.

Men of business will find it to their interest to advertise by the year.

Suffolk Pigs,

FROM the stock of Prince Albert, which gained the Gold Medal at Smithfield Club, England, also the First Prize at the exhibition of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Massachusetts, 1853, two to three months old, supplied with food delivered on board Express cars or vessel, on receiving thirty dollars per pair. Or they will be sent to any part of the United States, upon receiving a certificate of deposit for forty dollars, from the Postmaster, that upon their reception, in good order, free of expense, he will pay.

Address JAMES MORTON,
West Needham, Mass.,

Or GEORGE H. P. FLAGG,
Boston, Mass.

Sept 1854

3

GREAT PREMIUM FAN.

Patented December 20, 1853.

MONTGOMERY'S CELEBRATED Double Screen Rockaway Wheat FAN, has, during the past year, been proved to be the best Fan ever offered in the Middle States, having taken premiums over all that have been offered to the public from every quarter of the United States. It took the first premium at the Maryland State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in October last, where all the most celebrated Fans were in competition.

The first premium at the Virginia State Agricultural Society's Exhibition, in November last.

The Maryland Institute awarded silver medals to it at its Exhibitions in 1852 and in 1853, as superior to all others on exhibition.

The first premium was awarded at the Talbot County (Maryland) Show, in 1852; and

The first premium at the Prince George's County (Maryland) Exhibition, 1853, by the special vote of the Society, in consequence of its superiority and value, it being contrary to their standing rules to award premiums to articles made out of the county.

We annex the following certificate from a respectable farmer of St. Mary's county, and any number of others could be published if necessary, all tending to show the de-

aided superiority of this Fan over any others that have ever been introduced in the Middle States—and as the manufacturers devote their whole attention to this one article, and rely for its continued success upon the faithfulness of its make, as well as the superiority of its principles of construction, farmers and others may rely on having their Fans made of the best materials and workmanship.

St. GERAMERS, St. Mary's Co., Md., }
October 6, 1853. }

This is to certify, that I have tried Messrs. J. Montgomery & Brother's Wheat Fan in some milings I made in cleaning a part of my crop, which I did not think could be made worth anything; it extracted from a bushel and a half of filth about three pecks of pure wheat. I must say that I never saw a Fan that can even come in competition with J. Montgomery & Brother's Rockaway Wheat Fan, for screening wheat.

BENJAMIN M'KAY.

REFERENCES.

City of Baltimore: John S. Williams, foot of Commerce street; Messrs. Seth & Godwin, No. 4 Bowly's wharf; E. B. Harris, No. 4 Bowly's wharf; Michael Dorsey, Light street; Thos. J. Hall, Light street; N. E. Berry, Lombard street, near Charles; R. D. Burns, foot of Bowly's wharf; Mr. Wilmer, No. 2 Bowly's wharf—all commission merchants.

Virginia references: Hon. William S. Archer, Virginia; Gen. B. Peyton, Virginia; Hill Carter, Virginia; Lewis G. Harvey, Virginia; Rowlett Hardy & Co., Petersburg; A. C. Lane, Richmond; Robert Cole, Richmond, Virginia; M. Heartwall, D. I. Payner, James B. Lundy, J. Ravenscroft Jones, Geo. W. Field, Col. Isham Trotter, John Winbeiks, Wm. Towns, Jas. Hays, Sr., Dr. Wm. W. Oliver, Samuel F. McGehee, William M. Watkins, William I. Scott.

We are prepared to sell State or County rights to those who wish to manufacture our Fan.

All orders addressed to the undersigned at the Baltimore City (Md.) Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

No 155 N. High st., between Hillen and Gay streets, Baltimore.

August—1y.

JOB PRINTING DONE HERE.